

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
BARNOLDSWICK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1948

By M. HUNTER, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

SKIPTON :

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1949

Urban District of Barnoldswick.

Health Committee : THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

Chairman : Councillor R. ASPINALL.

Staff of the Department :

Medical Officer of Health and	
Divisional Medical Officer ...	M. HUNTER, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.
*Sanitary Inspector	J. S. BREWER, M.S.I.A.
Assistant Sanitary Inspector ...	R. HARRISON
Pupil	E. W. BROUGHTON
Clerk	MISS I. DEAN
	*Qualified Meat Inspector.

West Riding County Council Staff Working in the District :

Assistant County Medical	
Officers	R. J. GOURLAY, M.D., D.P.H. (resigned 31st May, 1948)
	H. O. M. BRYANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 31st Dec., 1948)
Area Dental Officer	O. A. LONG, L.D.S.
Assistant Dental Officer ...	H. D. CAWTHRA, L.D.S.
Health Visitor	MISS M. BIRDSALL, S.R.N., H.V.
School Nurse (part time) ...	MRS. E. A. BOOCOCK
Domiciliary Midwife	MISS E. BARLOW, S.C.M.
Tuberculosis Visitor	MISS M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., H.V., C.R.S.I.
Social Worker (Mental Health)	MISS H. WALLACE
Social Worker (Venereal Disease)	MISS E. M. SENIOR
Home Nurse	MISS I. JACKSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Home Nurse (part time) ...	MRS. M. BIRCHENOUGH, S.R.N.
Duly Authorised Officer ...	MR. J. W. KIRKBRIGHT

Health Department :
 19A, High Street,
 Skipton.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
 Barnoldswick Urban District Council.*

I have pleasure in presenting to you the report for the year 1948 : a year which has shown many changes in the administrative structure of both the local and national health services.

The local changes involved the appointment of a whole-time Medical Officer of Health to the Urban districts of Barnoldswick, Silsden, Earby and Skipton, and the Rural district of Skipton ; the appointment being combined with that of Divisional Medical Officer to the West Riding County Council. This has permitted a closer integration of the services provided by the Local Authority and the Local Health Authority (the County Council), and has enabled me to compile a full report on the health and health services in the district.

The report shows that measles and whooping cough were prevalent through the summer and early autumn, with a peak figure of 167 cases of measles notified in October.

Death and Infantile Mortality rates were high, but there were no deaths from sepsis or other maternal causes.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Council, the Clerk and other Officers and the Staff of the Department, for their kindness and courteous assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

M. HUNTER,
 Medical Officer of Health.

Section A.
Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area of the Urban District ...	...	...	...	...	2,764
Estimated Population ...	...	...	...	...	10,440
Population at 1931 Census ...	...	...	...	...	11,915
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	...	...	...	...	3,418
Rateable Value for General Rate ...	...	...	...	£60,864	0 0
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	...	...	...	£253	12 0

BIRTHS.

					Total	Male	Female
Live, Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	150	79	71
Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	...	8	3	5
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				Total ...	158	82	76
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still, Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				Total ...	5	2	3
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				Total Births ...	163	84	79
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

BIRTH RATES.

Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	...	...	15·10
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	30·67

DEATH RATES.

(crude)

(per 1,000 estimated population).

All causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	17·2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	0·48
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2·01
Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·82
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5·36

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All Infants (per 1,000 live Births)	51
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DIARRHOEA.

(deaths of Infants under 2 years per 1,000 live births)

Diarrhoea under 2 years	Nil.
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MATERNAL MORTALITY.

(per 1,000 live and still births).

Puerperal Sepsis	Nil.
Other puerperal causes	Nil.

**Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious
Diseases in the year 1948.**

		England and Wales.	126 C.B.'s. and great Towns, in- cluding London.	148 smaller Towns (Resident Pop. 25,000— 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	Barnoldswick Urban District.
RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.						
Births :						
Live Births	...	17.9 (a)	20.0	19.2	20.1	15.10
Still Births	...	0.42 (a)	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.47
Deaths :						
All Causes	...	10.8 (a)	11.6	10.7	11.6	17.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Nil
Whooping Cough	...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	Nil
Diphtheria	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	Nil
Tuberculosis	...	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63	0.41
Influenza	...	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	Nil
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	Nil
Pneumonia	...	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.41
Notifications (corrected) :						
Typhoid Fever	...	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	...
Scarlet Fever	...	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37	3.70
Whooping Cough	...	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13	12.45
Diphtheria	...	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	—
Erysipelas	...	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.57
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17	27.29
Pneumonia	...	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57	1.90
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Deaths :

All causes under one year of age	...	34 (b)	39	32	31	51
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under two years of age	...	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	Nil

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS.

Notifications (corrected):

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	6.89	8.90	4.71	7.34 (c)	Nil
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(a) Rates per 1,000 total population.

(b) Per 1,000 related births.

(c) In London, Puerperal Fever alone was 0.61.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES.

	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.		
	England and Wales.		Barnoldswick.
Abortion with sepsis ...	0·11	...	Nil
Abortion without sepsis ...	0·05	...	Nil
Puerperal infections ...	0·13	...	Nil
Other maternal causes ...	0·73	...	Nil

Causes of Death.

DISEASE.	Males	Females	Total
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	4	1	5
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
8. Syphilitic Diseases	1	—	1
9. Influenza	—	—	—
10. Measles	1	—	1
11. Acute Polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	—	—
12. Acute infective Encephalitis	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (M) and uterus (F)...	2	—	2
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	4	2	6
15. Cancer of breast	—	3	3
16. Cancer of all other sites	4	4	8
17. Diabetes	2	3	5
18. Intracranial vascular lesions	11	16	27
19. Heart diseases	28	23	51
20. Other diseases of circulatory system ...	4	1	5
21. Bronchitis	8	3	11
22. Pneumonia	4	1	5
23. Other respiratory diseases	4	1	5
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	1	3
25. Diarrhoea, under 2 years	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis	—	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases	2	1	3
28. Nephritis	3	3	6
29. Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis ...	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—
31. Premature birth	2	—	2
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries etc.	—	2	2
33. Suicide	—	2	2
34. Road traffic accidents	—	2	2
35. Other violent causes	1	2	3
36. All other causes	12	10	22
ALL CAUSES ...	99	81	180

Commentary on Vital Statistics.

Births.

The birth-rate of 15·1 is below the average of 18·5 for the Administrative County, and 17·9 for England and Wales.

Deaths.

The death-rate of 17·2 is considerably higher than that of the Administrative County (11·6) and of England and Wales (10·8).

The chief causes of death, in the order of importance numerically, were :

1. Heart disease.
2. Intracranial vascular lesions.
3. Respiratory diseases.
4. Cancer.

Infantile Mortality.

A rate of 51 in Barnoldswick compares unfavourably with the rates for the Administrative County (39) and England and Wales (34).

Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths from puerperal sepsis, or other maternal cases, during the year.

Section B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

1. Staff.

Full details of the Staff of the Department, and of the County Council's Staff operating in the district, are given at the beginning of the report.

2. Ambulance Service.

There are two Ambulances in the town, operated temporarily by the Council on an agency basis for the West Riding County Council. During the year 793 patients were conveyed in the Ambulance.

3. Home Nursing.

Two whole-time nurses, with cars, now cover the Barnoldswick-Earby area, assisted by a part-time nurse when required.

The Home Nursing in Barnoldswick is particularly heavy, but it is considered that the present establishment is adequate.

4. Midwifery Service.

The County Council employs two whole-time midwives to cover the Barnoldswick-Earby area. Both have cars, and can deal satisfactorily with all domiciliary confinements.

When circumstances contra-indicate confinement at home, accommodation is provided at the Langroyd or Skipton Maternity Homes. The demand for hospital accommodation continues to increase, for overcrowding and the inability to obtain help for domiciliary confinements compel many mothers to request this accommodation when they might otherwise prefer to remain at home.

5. Home Help Service.

This has not been a success, nor is it likely to be so long as full employment for women exists in more attractive occupations.

Improvement in the terms of service might produce more home helps; and this would, in turn, reduce the demands for hospital accommodation, and the difficulties of many aged and sick persons.

6. Health Visitors.

One whole-time health visitor has been employed in the district throughout the year, assisted since 22nd March, 1948, by a part-time school nurse.

During the year 1,609 visits were made, details of which are shown below :

Live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Visits to infants :							
Under one year (new cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Under one year (others)	...	...	...	...	...	...	522
Visits to children 1-5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	765
Visits to expectant mothers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Visits re adoption	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
TOTAL							1,609

7. Clinic Arrangements.

Ante-natal, Child Welfare and School Clinics are held at the Mosley Street Methodist Sunday School, Barnoldswick. The premises are inconvenient and unsuitable, and a more modern Clinic is required.

The following attendances were made at the Clinics during the year :

(a) Ante-natal Clinic.		Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
Total number of women who attended during the year ...		158	7
(b) Child Welfare Clinic.			
Under one year	... ..	98	
Over one year	... ..	184	
(c) School Clinic.			
Total number of attendances		217	

8. Day Nursery.

The erection of a prefabricated building for this purpose has been approved, and a suitable site selected. There is a great demand for a Nursery at present and it is hoped that it will be available in 1949.

9. Tuberculosis.

There were 9 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1948—8 males and 1 female, and 3 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 5 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a rate of 0·48 compared with 0·44 for England and Wales.

The responsibility for providing diagnostic and treatment facilities for tuberculosis passed from the County Council to the Leeds Regional Hospital Board following the introduction of the National Health Service Act, but the County Council still provides a Health Visitor, and the Dispensary at 2, Manchester Road, remains open on Tuesday mornings and Tuesday afternoons.

The Dispensary premises are still very unsatisfactory. The shortage of sanatorium beds remains, and cases recommended for treatment therein may have to wait some months before they can be admitted.

Action has been taken to assist the tuberculous with housing difficulties, and they are provided with ancillary benefits and rehabilitation as required.

10. Venereal Disease.

Notification of these diseases is not made to the Medical Officer of Health, but the County Venereologist has, since 1st July, 1948, been able to provide certain statistics.

During the half-year, the number of cases attending special treatment centres was 13, but in no case was that diagnosis confirmed. Facilities for diagnosis and treatment are available at the Keighley, Burnley, Leeds and Bradford Hospitals. In addition,

certain medical practitioners provide a modified service in the district. The County Council employs a social worker to follow up cases and contacts when required.

11. Laboratories.

The Laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield, has continued to provide a service which, whilst entirely satisfactory in most respects, must often be at a disadvantage when specimens have to be sent by post.

Arrangements have therefore been made with the Bradford Laboratory for the examination of certain specimens, including water and ice cream.

The assistance and advice given by the Directors of both laboratories has been greatly appreciated.

12. Special Clinics.

Ear, Nose and Throat, and Orthopædic Clinics are held at the Skipton and District Hospital, attended by Specialists on the Hospital Staff, and to which cases are referred by the School and Child Welfare Centre medical officers. Acknowledgment must also be made of the Hospital Committee's co-operation in providing X-ray, ultra violet light, and physiotherapy services.

Dr. Burns, the School Ophthalmologist, has held clinics at Barnoldswick throughout the year. The majority of children referred to him have been found to require spectacles and have been supplied free of cost.

It is a pleasure to report that two new Clinics were established towards the end of the year, and provide treatment never previously available in this area—a Child Guidance Clinic being held at Skipton, and Speech Therapy Clinics at Skipton and Barnoldswick.

13. Infectious Diseases.

There were a few cases of Scarlet Fever in the spring, but the highest incidence was in November and December. Measles were prevalent through the summer and reached its maximum in October, when 167 cases were notified. Whooping Cough, although not so prevalent as Measles, reached its maximum in June, when 57 cases were notified.

One baby died from Measles, complicated by Broncho-pneumonia, but there were no deaths from Whooping Cough,

14. Diphtheria Immunisation.

From the information available, the position at 31st December, 1948, was as follows :

	0-4 years.	5-14 years.
Estimated population	755	1,019
Number who had received completed course of immunisation...	255	92
Percentage immunised	33 %	9 %

These figures are probably lower than the actual total immunised owing to lack of recording, and chiefly in the 5-14 age group. Although there were no cases of diphtheria during the year, a very much higher percentage of children must be immunised before the position can be regarded as satisfactory.

15. Mental Health.

Of the 23 mental defectives in the district, 15 are under statutory supervision, 2 under guardianship, and 6 are in institutions.

Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the accommodation which is required for the lowest grade mental defectives. Some Institutions have beds available, but inadequate staff to nurse these very difficult cases.

The Social Worker for Mental Health visits all defectives in the district, and patients discharged from mental hospitals as required.

The duly authorised officer arranges for the admission of cases to mental hospitals.

16. Dental Treatment.

The Divisional Dental Officer visits the Barnoldswick Schools. His work must be confined to school children until additional staff and a central Clinic can be provided.

17. Blind Persons Act.

There are 19 blind persons registered in the district. Supervision is given by Miss Duckhouse, of the County Council's Staff, who holds the appointment of Blind Persons' Teacher.

18. Mass Radiography.

The West Riding Unit started operating in the late summer, and visited Barnoldswick.

1,828 males and 1,024 females had chest X-rays taken.

The following report is furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, under the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 :

Factories.

Meeanacial and non-Mechanical Factories on the Register :

Cotton Manufactuters	...	...	26
Silk Manufacturers	...	...	1
Joiners and Undertakers	...	...	5
Shoemakers and Repairers	...	...	8
Cloggers	...	...	2
Blacksmiths	...	...	1
Millwrights and Motor Engineers	...	...	9
Engineers	...	...	4
Corn Millers	...	...	1
Printers	...	...	2
Scientific Corsetry	...	...	1
Cheese Makers	...	...	1
Steam Laundries	...	...	1
Upholsterers	...	...	2
Monumental Masons	...	...	1
Plumbers	...	...	5
Foundries	...	...	1
Other premises	...	...	2
TOTAL			73

Two hundred and seven inspections were made of these premises, and the following table shows the defects found :

Defects :	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—
Insufficient drainage of floors	—	—

Sanitary Conveniences :

Insufficient	...	...	—
Unsuitable or defective	...	27	27
Artificial lighting	...	1	—
Intervening ventilated space	...	2	—
Not separate for sexes	...	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The town's supply of water is from deep wells at White Moor, and moorland springs in the Elslack area. The water is filtered and chlorinated, and the supply is sufficient for a much larger area than it at present serves. The high level districts of the town are served from White Moor and the low level from Elslack through the storage reservoir at Park Hill.

The capacities of the reservoirs are :

Elslack Impounding Reservoir ...	50,000,000 gals.
Park Hill Service Reservoir ...	1,000,000 „
White Moor	400,000 „

The volume of water supplied during the year was	170,471,000 „
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The average consumption per head per day	44.36 gals.
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The total length of mains in use are	25 miles 931 yds.
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The number of houses on constant direct supply is	3,380
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The number of houses on private supply (farms)	34
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Forty six samples of water were sent to the Laboratory for examination, and the following were the results :

ELSLACK RESERVOIR.

	Presumptive B. Coli.	On Agar 2 days 37° C.	Result.
Filtered :			
	Nil	—	Satisfactory
	Nil	—	do.
	Nil	—	do.
	Nil	—	do.
	Nil	—	do.
	Nil	14	do.
	Nil	30	do.
	Nil	70	do.
	18	171	Unsatisfactory
	50	90	do.
	3	66	Satisfactory
	Nil	1	do.
	Nil	2	do.
	Nil	—	do.
Unfiltered :			
	Nil	—	Satisfactory
	160	300	Unsatisfactory

WHITE MOOR RESERVOIR.

	Presumptive B. Coli.	On Agar 2 days 37° C.	Result.
Filtered :			
	Nil	—	Satisfactory
	Nil	—	do.
	Nil	—	do.
	16	—	Unsatisfactory
	Nil	—	Satisfactory
	Nil	6	do.
	Nil	4	do.
	1	17	do.
	Nil	3	do.
	Nil	2	do.
	Nil	5	do.
	Nil	—	do.
Unfiltered :			
	Nil	—	Satisfactory
	Nil	4	do.
	5	Overgrown	Unsatisfactory
	180 +	24	do.

SAMPLES TAKEN FROM PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

	Presumptive B. Coli.	On Agar 2 days 37° C.	Result.
	1	—	Satisfactory
	25	21	Unsatisfactory
	Nil	1	Satisfactory
	160	26	Unsatisfactory
	14	150	do.
	50	93	do.
	500	160	do.
	45	10	Satisfactory
	Nil	1	do.
	90	8	Unsatisfactory

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY.

Supply.	Date.	Approx. length of Lead Service Pipe.	Result of Examination.	
			Lead content (grains per gallon)	pH Value.
BARNOLDSWICK U.D.C.				
Elslack Supply :				
After standing in pipe for a measured period of half an hour	25/6/48	30 ft.	1/36th	7.2
After standing in pipe all night ... ..	..	..	1/30th	7.1

Barnoldswick U.D.C.

Elslack Supply :

After standing in pipe for a measured period of half an hour	28/10/48	35 ft.	nil	7.0
After standing in pipe all night ... ..	..	..	nil	6.9

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

Recorded at the Modern School, Kelbrook Road, Barnoldswick.

Months.	No. of days with rain recorded.	Rainfall in inches.
January	28	8·64
February	17	3·94
March	11	2·65
April	16	2·35
May	12	1·67
June	23	5·13
July	20	2·01
August	21	5·86
September	24	3·99
October	21	3·01
November	17	2·99
December	16	3·59
TOTALS ...	226	45·83

Highest rainfall for any day in 1948—6th August, 1·30 inches.

Wettest month : January, 8·64 inches.

Driest month : May, 1·67 inches.

Longest dry period : 12th to 22nd May (both dates inclusive).

Sewerage, Drainage and Sanitary Work

The sewage works are under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor and are situated in Greenberfield Lane, and the methods of treatment have been satisfactory. There was one sewer extension of 252 lin. yards laid in connection with the Council's Housing Scheme and work of repairing existing sewers.

The duties of the Health Department are the supervision of drainage work where no plan has been submitted.

Ninety-two visits were made to inspect and test existing drains and sewers, and supervise the construction of new drains.

Rivers and Streams.

These are under the control of the West Riding Rivers Board. No instance of pollution came to the notice of this department, but the Rivers Board has made complaints to the department concerned regarding the effluent from the sewage works.

Closet Accommodation.

There are thirty-five pail closets and two tanks. These are emptied weekly and the number does not include those on outlying farms. The existing pail closets cannot be converted to fresh water closets because there are no sewers available.

The Council makes no grant towards the conversion of waste water closets, but owners of property have converted 39 during the year,

Eighteen additional fresh water closets were constructed and the drains at seventy-five premises were reconstructed.

The following is the approximate accommodation connected with domestic premises :

Fresh water Closets	2,991
Waste water Closets	1,288
Fixed receptacles	2
Pail Closers (excluding farm premises) ...	35

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	103
Bakehouses	110
Other premises where Food is prepared or sold	65
Ice-Cream premises	24
Offensive Trades	1
Milk Samples	159
Factories—Mechanical and Non-Mechanical	207
Common Lodging Houses	20
Shops Act	1
Alleged Dirty and Verminous Houses	2
Infectious Diseases Investigations	53
Ice-Cream Samples	17
Water Samples—Towns Supply : Bacteriological	42
Plumbo-Solvency	4
Drains inspected and tested	92
Reservoirs	25
Council Tip, Salvage Shed and Depot	93
Ambulance Garage	15
Smoke Observations	150
Isolation Hospital	22
Destructor	2
Rats and Mice Destruction	1374
Schools	17
Mortuary	4
Dwellinghouses : Public Health Acts (including re-visits) ...	821
Housing Acts (including re-visits) ...	144
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2,567	
Interviews on various Premises, with Owners, Agents and Contractors	551
Complaints received	123
Informal Notices under the Public Health Acts	35
Informal Notices complied with	26
Houses rendered fit without service of informal notice ...	58

Statutory Notices.

	Number Served.	Number Outstanding 1946	Number Complied with 1948
Housing Act :			
Section 9 ...	—	6	3
Public Health Act :			
1936 :			
Section 93 ...	3	7	7
Section 39 ...	2	—	1
Section 138 ...	1	—	—
Factory Act 1937 :			
Section 7 ...	—	2	1

Nuisances found in 1948 ...	209
Nuisances in hand at the end of 1947 ...	149
Total needing abatement ...	358
Total abated during 1948 ...	288
Total outstanding at the end of 1948 ...	70

Work Carried Out under the Supervision of the Department.

Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets ...	39
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets ...	—
Additional fresh water closets ...	18
Closets reconstructed and provided with separate flush ...	27
Urinals reconstructed and provided with flush pipes ...	4
Drains reconstructed ...	75
New drains provided ...	7
Defective and choked drains released and repaired ...	47
Closet walls, floors, roofs, seats and doors made good ...	3
Water closet pedestals, flush pipes, cisterns and connections made good ...	4
Waste water closet tippers repaired ...	2
Bath and sink waste pipes repaired or renewed ...	8
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains ...	5
Rainwater pipes and eaves troughings repaired or renewed ...	14
Defective dustbins replaced ...	16
Dustbins provided in lieu of ashpits ...	5
Doors repaired or renewed and thresholds and weather boards provided ...	3
Floors repaired or renewed ...	8
Walls and ceilings plastered ...	30
House roofs repaired ...	14
Outbuildings repaired and re-roofed ...	5
Windows repaired and reveals pointed ...	38
Yards and passages re-laid or repaired ...	7
Fire ranges repaired and fire backs reset ...	2
Verminous and filthy houses cleansed ...	2

External walls pointed or rendered in cement	...	...	12
Burst water pipes repaired	...	...	1
New water services	...	...	2
Artificial lighting provided in factory conveniences	...	...	1
Accumulations removed	...	...	2
New sinks	...	...	3
Septic tanks repaired	...	...	1
Miscellaneous defects made good	...	...	61

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Cleansing work is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector and includes the collection and disposal of domestic and trade refuse, the cleansing of streets and the emptying of street gullies.

Controlled tipping is carried out at Gill Brow and a 7 cubic yard side loading refuse collection vehicle is used for the work of collection to this tip. The cost per ton for collection and disposal was 11s. 7·11d. which compares favourably with last years figure of 10s. 3·16d. per ton.

Great difficulty in keeping an adequate staff was experienced, but despite this a good collection was maintained by employing a week-end staff of men from local contractors, who did excellent work and even the increased cost of such labour did not give a much appreciable rise to the cost per ton for collection and disposal, as can be seen above.

The cleansing work was carried out with street orderlies and the street gullies were emptied sufficiently often with the help of a mechanical gully emptier loaned from a neighbouring Authority, to prevent nuisances from overflowing gullies.

The following table shows the quantity of waste and dormant materials salvaged and sold :

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	89	13			571	10	6
Ferrous Scrap	1	2			2	4	0
Non-ferrous Scrap			3	11	1	3	3
Textiles		10			3	18	0
Bones	1	8			7	0	0
Twine		3		16		15	9
Kitchen Waste	189	18			50	0	0
	282	14	3	27	£636	11	6

WEIGHTS PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Population estimated.	Paper (Tons).	Kitchen Waste (Tons).	Bones (Cwts.).	Ferrous Scrap (Cwts.).	Non-ferrous Scrap (Lbs.).	Twine (lbs.)
10,000	8·965	18·99	2·8	2·2	9·5	35·2

Cost of Public Cleansing.**Collection of Trade and Domestic Refuse.**

Total Loads removed : Motor, 998 ; Horse, 539.

Cost :	£	s.	d.
Wages, Provender, Repairs, Replacements, etc.	2125	4	2
Average Cost per Ton		12	10·54

Disposal of Refuse.

	£	s.	d.
Total Cost	480	4	5
Average Cost per Ton	0	2	11·04

Collection and Disposal.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross Cost ...							2625	8	7
Income :									
Salvage ...	636	11	6						
Trade Refuse ...	17	18	6						
Miscellaneous ...	64	9	0						
				718	19	0			
Nett Cost ...							1906	9	7
Average Cost per Ton							0	11	7·11
Estimated Annual Cost per Building							10	11	10

Trade Refuse (Offal).

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total Cost				41	13	11
Income	9	14	0			
				31	19	11

Cleansing of Palls and Tanks.

	£	s.	d.
Cost	82	0	8
Average Cost per Pail	0	0	10·09
Average Cost per Tank	0	6	1·11
Cost of Cleaning Streets and Gullies	562	10	3

Rats and Mice Destruction.

One thousand three hundred and seventy-four visits were made to rat-infested premises and sewer manholes.

Where baiting was considered to be the most suitable way of disinfection, sausage rusk or bread rusk were used as the base for baits, and arsenic or zinc phosphide as poisons.

In two instances the cause of infestation was found to be due to defective drains and others due to land infestations.

The following types of premises were dealt with :

Hotels	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	2
Shops	...	...	...	...	1
Factories	...	...	...	...	2
Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	6
Other premises	...	...	...	...	1

Number of pre-baits, 358.

Number of poison baits, 153. ...

Four hundred and twenty-six sewer manholes were baited and the following were the results :

Number of pre-baits	...	...	802
Poison baits	...	...	376

Common Lodginghouses.

There are two Common Lodginghouses and the Keepers of the premises are licensed annually.

Twenty inspections were made of these premises, and although always found satisfactory, it is considered that better provision might be made by the local Health Authority for some of the old men living in the large Lodginghouse.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There is one wooden erection used as a dwelling. There was no reason for complaint in relation to sanitary accommodation, water supply or overcrowding.

Offensive Trades.

There is one tripe boiler and one rag and bone dealer on the register and on inspection the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Shops Act.

The Department is responsible for the supervision of shops in relation to the provision of suitable and sufficient ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences.

Smoke Abatement.

Number of Chimneys	...	...	...	15
Number of Observations of 30 minutes duration	...	...	...	150
Minutes of Black Smoke	...	...	...	10
Average Time of Black Smoke emitted per observation	...	...	...	0.06
Average Time of Smoke emitted per observation	...	...	...	6.12

On one occasion black smoke was emitted in excess of the three minutes permissible in the Council's bye-laws. However, five visits were made to engineers of factories where excessive moderate smoke was emitted and the main cause of the nuisance was found to be due to the inferior quality of the coal. The managers and engineers of the firms were interviewed and no further action was necessary as it was found, on further observations, that conditions had improved, taking into account the very poor quality of fuel.

Disinfection.

The disinfection of bedding and clothing from cases of infectious diseases is carried out at the Isolation Hospital, and a "Velox" steam disinfector is installed for the purpose. The rooms where patients have been isolated are disinfected with formalin.

The articles and rooms disinfected were as follows :

Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	54
Beds	...	...	...	...	...	46
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	86
Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	8
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	18
Suits of Clothes	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	7

Filthy and Verminous Premises.

Two visits were made to two verminous houses. Vermieine insecticide was applied with a fine spray to destroy the bed bugs. The furniture, walls, floors and ceilings were sprayed twice within a fortnight. This method of treatment proved successful.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. of Cowkeepers and Wholesalers	...	...	19
„ Cowkeepers, Wholesalers and Purveyors	...	...	2
„ Cowkeepers and Purveyors	...	...	10
„ Purveyors (only)	...	...	5
„ Purveyors coming from outside the Urban Area	...	...	3
„ Milkshops	...	...	6
„ Licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1941. Pasteurised (High Temperature short time process)			1
„ Licensed Producers of "Accredited Milk"...			4

There were no additions or alterations carried out on milk producing farms.

One hundred and three inspections were made of milk-producing farms and dairies. The general standard of cleanliness of the cowsheds dairies and cattle was good.

There is a dairy in the district which receives milk from the farms and depots in the surrounding area. During the year approximately 3,660,457 gallons of milk and 80,202 gallons of Tuberculin Tested milk were received. Approximately 3,105,773 gallons were brine cooled or pasteurised, and sent to Leeds, Bradford and Barnsley. Cheese was made from the remainder of the milk. Eighteen samples were taken for keeping quality and effective pasteurisation, and all except one, proved to be satisfactory.

One hundred and fifty-nine samples of milk were obtained for bacteriological examination. The test as applied for "Accredited" milk was used as a standard for raw milk. To fulfill the requirements of the test, samples should not decolourise Methylene Blue at the end of 4½ hours if they are taken between the 1st May and 31st October, or at the end of 5½ hours if they are taken between the 1st November and 30th April.

RAW MILK.

Produced in the District :

Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	67
Number satisfying Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	...	43
Number not satisfying Test	...	...	...	...	24

Produced Outside the Area :

Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	11
Number satisfying Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	...	10
Number not satisfying Test	...	...	...	...	1

PASTEURISED MILK.

Treated at the Local Dairy :

Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	18
Samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	...	8
Samples satisfying Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	9

From Outside the Area :

Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	36
Samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	...	14
Samples satisfying Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	16

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936—1942.

"ACCREDITED" MILK.

Number taken	...	...	...	...	27
Number satisfactory	...	...	...	...	24

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.**Produced Outside the Area :**

Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	3
Number satisfying Test for Tuberculosis	...				3

Meat and Other Foods.

No. of Private Slaughterhouses (Unoccupied)	...	5
„ Butchers' Shops	... ..	18
Premises used for the preparation of sausages, potted, pressed, pickles or preserved foods (excluding butchers' shops)	... ..	9
Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream	... ..	2
Sale (only) of Ice-Cream	... ..	3

The slaughtering of animals for human consumption, was carried out at the Skipton Urban District Council's Abattoir. Sixty-five visits were made to food premises and there was no action taken as the premises were clean and in a satisfactory condition.

Meat and Food Condemned.

	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	St.	lb.	oz.
Meat	—	—	—	1	3	—
Fish	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bacon	—	—	—	—	7	—
Packets of Food Stuffs	—	—	—	1	7	10
Others	—	—	—	—	2	9½
Tins : Meat	—	—	—	—	14	4
Fish	—	—	—	—	5	11½
Milk	—	—	—	2	7	3½
Others	—	—	—	6	—	2½
	—	2	2	1	5	9

Ice-Cream.

Twenty-four visits were made to premises where ice-cream was manufactured and sold, and there was no action taken, as the premises were clean and in a satisfactory condition. The two premises for the manufacture of ice-cream, comply with the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment Etc.) Regulations, 1947.

Bakehouses.

The number of Bakehouses on the Register is 22. One hundred and ten visits were made to these premises and on each occasion were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

